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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

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THE PACIFIC CLUB DECISION.

The Pacific Club has for several years past been selling liquor to its members without paying for a liquor license. The club is a bona fide social club, the liquor being sold simply as an incidental feature, without profit to anyone, other than a nominal one to pay expenses.

Whether or not this was an infringement of the liquor license law was a doubtful question, but as there was no abuse of the privilege, no one raised the question, and, but for an unexpected development, the probability is that it would not have been raised at all.

Someone with a hankering to sell liquor without a license conceived the idea of patterning after the Pacific Club, to the extent of forming a club, to whose members liquor could be sold. No sooner said than done, a full-fledged "club" was formed among the aristocrats of Kakaako and Maunaloa, with palatial quarters in a lean-to on a back alley, and every Saturday night the beer frothed, swipes sizzled and joy was unconfined. On Sundays also, joy with its liquid refreshment accompaniments, cut a still wider swath, for was not the club the social home of its members, and is not a man's home his castle, and cannot a man do any old thing in his castle, on Sunday or any other day?

The plan worked so well that in the course of a few weeks the club-promoting industry had a boom and all sundom became club members in good and regular standing, each with a constitution and by-laws, and a generous backer, who furnished free quarters and kindly undertook to furnish booze to the members without salary.

At about this time the police and the regular retail sellers awoke to the fact that a large percentage of the retail liquor business of the city was being handled by the "clubs," whose chief social function was to guzzle cheap liquor. As no license had to be paid, this was actually sold cheaper than in the saloons.

To each charge of illicit selling the reply was made that the seller was the manager of a regularly organized club, "all same Pacific Club."

This brought matters to a focus and forced an answer to a question which would not otherwise have been raised. An agreed statement of facts was therefore prepared and submitted to Judge Whitney, requesting his decision as to whether the Pacific Club had the right, without a retail license, to sell liquor to its members.

Judge Whitney has decided that it does not have such right. The decision is logical and supported by precedent.

It is difficult to see how, under the statute, any other decision could have been rendered.

A club is either selling or it is not selling. If it is selling, it makes no difference whether the sale is to ten, fifty or one hundred and fifty selected men or to the great unwashed.

What constitutes the gist of the offense of selling liquor without a license is the selling; not whom the sale is to.

The sale of a 4 quart of champagne to Governor Carter, by the Pacific Club, is the same in logic and in the eye of the law, as the sale of five cents worth of molasses swipes to Jack, the bum-boat man, by the Royal Kakaako Hula Club.

If the Pacific Club can sell champagne to its members, without a license, the Hula Club can sell swipes to its members on the same basis.

One of three things must happen, viz.:

1. Judge Whitney's decision must stand; or
2. The law requiring licenses for the sale of liquor will be utterly nullified; or
3. There must be a complete readjustment of the liquor laws of the Territory.

Which shall it be?

The Japanese refused the British medicines sent to Port Arthur from Wei-hai-wei. It takes a long while for the world to learn that Japan runs its own hospital service as well as its own army and navy. The part of the foreigner is merely to look on and wonder how they do it.

If anybody supposes that vacant judicial places of Hawaii are to be filled at the recommendation of any United States Senator, he is going to be surprised at the news.

The Department of Public Instruction must have employed H. C. Birbe by inadvertence or else it is starting a new course of theoretical and applied profanity.

The chances are that the occasion of Kuhl's telegram was the arrival of Honolulu files congratulating him on not introducing the Perkins bill in the House.

The Home Rule party has no cause to protest against the late election but it is a cheap way to keep in the public eye.

The news from Russia must give the Hon. Nicholas Russel of Oiaa that happy home feeling.

Pinkham's report contains many inventions even if that other scheme doesn't.

THE WHY AND WHEREFORE.

The genesis of Mr. Pinkham's attempt to discredit the work of those who are trying to "build up" Hawaii on traditional American lines and thus carry out the noble aim of President Roosevelt, as expressed in his first message to Congress, is about as follows:

The planters having agreed that 30,000 Chinese laborers were needed in the Hawaiian canefields, an effort was made to sound the leaders of Congress and the administration in advance as to whether legislation admitting these inhibited aliens could be had. We are informed that Governor Carter, when last in Washington, raised the question and found the leaders much more disposed to encourage white settlement here than Asiatic. Naturally they wanted this Territory to be Americanized, not put under the thrall of Asia. Governor Carter, sharing in the general opinion of the planters that Hawaii can never become a land of white producers, though he was willing enough to introduce white mechanics in their stead, at once cabled Acting Governor Atkinson to send out Mr. Pinkham and a committee of labor men to report upon agricultural and labor conditions and to "spare no expense."

Mr. Pinkham was, presumably, known to the Governor as an opponent of the small farm idea, for he never concealed the fact; and if executive faith was reposed in his ability and willingness to report that white farmers or laboring men could not make a living here and that the soil must either be left untillaged or turned over to the yellow man, then such faith was surely not misplaced. Mr. Pinkham took up the task of discrediting Hawaii with great eagerness and by means of exparte methods, the nature of which has already been described in these columns. He produced a report which, by its appearance of plausibility, may be used in future to keep American settlers at a distance and leave Hawaii to perpetuate, in its special way, the baronial traditions in agriculture of the South before the war. Fortunately the trades union interest, which supplied the labor members of the commission, have refused to let the latter sign with Pinkham, so the report will be a minority one at best. But it is to be used, with the assent of the Governor, to persuade Congress that there is no virtue in the patriotic argument against Mongolizing Hawaii.

That 30,000 Chinese would be useful here the Advertiser has no doubt; but it has believed that, as an offset to yellow and brown immigration, every effort should be made to bring in farmers and fruit growers and establish the American middle class. It wants to see the planter and the farmer thrive side by side. Governor Carter and the planters, we are informed, offered the labor unions an opening for their artisans and engineers on the sugar estates in return for their assistance in making up the Pinkham report, and it was because of that the labor commission went on its travels. But the scheme did not work in the last analysis. If we understand the Governor aright he honestly believes that an American middle class may be made out of mechanics, and so it may, if the mechanics stay on the soil, but as they are a nomadic class, not often home-builders, and as the plantations call for a number far less than is required for the population of a single Eastern village, it is plain that, if we are to have an American middle class, its basis here, as elsewhere, must be agriculture.

The farmer buys land, settles down, establishes his home and builds his institutions. Of every civilized country he is the stay and the prop. Unless he is brought to Hawaii to offset the growth of Asiatic numbers and the threat of citizenship by Asiatics born on the soil, Hawaii, twenty years from now, will be no place for white men. So far as the Advertiser is concerned it will devote all its energies to making this an American Territory, in fact as well as law; not seeking to harm the planters on the one hand, nor being willing to permit interests inimical to white civilization to deceive Congress on the other. If Governor Carter is willing to help, he, as well as the Territory, will be benefited.

THE RETIRING POSTMASTER.

Joseph Mortimer Oat, the retiring postmaster of Honolulu, has filled one of the most responsible public positions in Honolulu for nearly twelve years with credit to himself and honor to this community, where the best part of his life has been spent. While he was postmaster-general of the Hawaiian Islands, for several years before the United States took over the insular system, he made great improvements in the service and kept the system thoroughly well up to its constantly increasing business. Mr. Oat's own integrity and steadfastness imbued every branch of the Hawaiian postal establishment, so that not a scintilla of scandal ever marred its reputation throughout his incumbency. Before its abolition with the advent of the Federal regime, a postal savings bank with a large business added to the chief's responsibility. Mr. Oat was always a thorough-going American, keeping in touch with public affairs, both before and since annexation, but without offensively obtruding his opinions upon other people. He took office as a supporter of the Provisional Government, with its policy of the union of Hawaii to the United States, and never pleaded immunity of position when the rank and file supporting the cause were called upon, as emergencies arose, to stand in "the imminent deadly breach" for the defense or protection of that policy. If ever a retiring public official merited a testimonial from the community for services well and faithfully rendered, certainly Postmaster Oat does.

If Gen. Stoevel and his paroled officers are to be sent home via Nagasaki, that probably means a chance for Honolulu to see them en-route. This city would welcome the brave defender of Port Arthur with honors scarcely less than those bestowed upon Prince Fushimi.

A SAN FRANCISCO REVIVAL.

It was said of San Francisco by a clever Hawaiian half a score of years ago that the town would never rise to the commanding destiny which nature seemed to have marked out for it until there had been twenty funerals in Front street. What the clever Hawaiian meant was that there were in the street named a score or more of old commercial houses whose heads had grown rich by the business methods of forty-nine, and these old merchants could not forget old days or learn the ways of new.

It was because of this spirit of conservatism that the domination of the Southern Pacific endured for so long, and that the Sound cities were built up, threatening the commercial supremacy of San Francisco. The Sound cities took the Klondike trade without an effort, and reached out for the commerce of the Orient. Los Angeles grew up on the south and now sells goods in Southern California and Arizona in a market once thought to belong exclusively to the northern California town. The Front merchants did not care. They were rich, enough and their sons would be. So they continued in their simple old way, losing trade, paying toll to the Southern Pacific and swearing by the "dollar limit" of taxation.

Then came the Santa Fe railway to the Bay and the dawn of a new day in business. The twenty funerals occurred in due course. Even the oldest settler cannot live forever. And the dollar limit was a thing of the past.

That let in a flood of political grafters, but it also led to much work in creating the city beautiful. It will lead to much more after the present freak administration of municipal affairs goes out of power, and the people elect men to office whom capital has sufficient confidence in to entrust with the proceeds of the sale of a bond issue.

Now, also, it is announced that the Gould system of railways is to be extended through to the Pacific, finding its western terminus at San Francisco, and giving that city the benefit of sure enough competition. It is the dawning of a new day. The Klondike trade, perhaps, cannot be wrested from Seattle, nor the trade of Arizona and the Southwest from Los Angeles, but the men of new San Francisco are alive to what their fathers have lost and will enter into keen competition to win back the trade. And that is the spirit that builds up great cities.

As a part of the knocking campaign, Thurston publishes a portion, a very small portion, of the commission's conclusions. He straightway begins to criticize the remainder of the report, or such details as he, according to the inferences from his paper, has learned from a member of the commission.—Bulletin.

The Advertiser has published the full report as it was given to the Labor Council to pass upon. If there are any exhibits not incorporated in the report this paper would be glad to print them. It would particularly like the names of the farmers who have confessed failure or partial failure in their work, but it has not the slightest expectancy of getting them from the custodian of the archives. The report itself would never have seen the light if Pinkham could have prevented it. His whole scheme in its inception and promotion was a secret one. Knowledge in the commission's one-sided operations first reached this paper in the form of complaints from responsible men on the other islands and the facts there given were verified officially.

Happily if the question comes up in Congress about the agricultural opportunities of white men here the debaters will be able to turn from the special pleading of Pinkham to the official reports and bulletins of the United States Experiment Station in Hawaii, all of which are on file at Washington. These data constitute an unanswerable protest, though not designed for such use, against the exparte conclusions which Mr. Pinkham hired himself out to make. A file of the Forester and Agriculturalist, containing the views of successful farmers and fruit growers, will also come in handy, as will official pamphlets hitherto issued by the governments of the Republic and the Territory. This paper predicts that if things come to a show down the report of the Pinkham embassy will gutter out like a tallow dip—with a bad smell.

Considerable remark was made yesterday about the pineapple statistics in the Pinkham report, the published statement being that two citizens and 166 aliens were engaged in the pineapple industry. For two read eleven. The figures were given in the manuscript as Roman numerals and in setting them up the character II was interpreted as 2, because of the fact that in the paragraph following, I was typewritten as 1. But what Mr. Pinkham meant was 11. Even then the author of the report was at fault because there are eleven citizen pineapple growers at Wahiawa alone. Apparently, in spite of Mr. Bruner and others on the outlying islands, Mr. Pinkham concluded that the Wahiawa plant was the whole cheese—or the whole pine.

The official cable report on sugar was not changed yesterday except in the case of sugar beets. Mr. Pollitz reported that raw sugar sold in New York at five cents. The news, if true, will probably be verified officially today. Five and even six cents are possible soon, as the statistics show that there is no more than a six weeks' supply of sugar in the world.

Whitelaw Reid will succeed Joseph H. Choate as Ambassador to Great Britain. The position is one which Mr. Reid has long coveted and for which, in taste and training, he has a special fitness. His constant support of Roosevelt from the time when, in the New York Legislature, the young reformer thundered at Judge Westbrook, has accented the warm regard in which the President has held the Editor of the Tribune for his elevated and consistent public policy.

The Wilson revolution of 1895 broke out ten years ago yesterday and out of the claims growing out of it has been paid. It was a coincidence that yesterday one of the ex-prisoners offered his claim at a generous discount with no takers. Foreign governments, whose subjects were imprisoned, have not interested themselves very much in the matter, being apparently convinced that the captives had all a finger in the pot and got off with light punishment. In any other country besides an Anglo-Saxon one, most of these gentlemen would have been drawn up in line and shot. But we're all glad they weren't.

The Russian prisoners are in for the time of their lives, for Japan treats its captives as guests. They will live in a park, have comfortable houses, baths, hospitals, band music and good food. Officers may, on taking a local parole, visit near-by watering places. The prisoners will be permitted to receive money and other gifts from their friends and, if desired, a church building will be provided in the prison camp for Greek worship. It is fair to say that, from all accounts, the Russians are also treating their prisoners with much consideration.

Mr. Pinkham's report fared badly at the meeting of the Trade and Labor Council last night, that body turning it down because of its misstatements of fact. When it goes forward, if at all, it will be signed only by Pinkham and his two colleagues of the Builders and Traders' Exchange.

What Rojostevsky wants to meet is another fleet of trawlers.

If the teachers' salaries are cut down much more, even Birbe can't be had.

Band Notes.

The band played yesterday four times. In the morning it had a long rehearsal. It performed in the afternoon at the Capitol, when General Moore called on Governor Carter, and then went down to the Naval wharf and played the transport Thomas off. The band wound up the day's duty in the evening with a concert at Emma square. This evening the band will give a concert complimentary to General Moore and suite at the Hawaiian Hotel.

Barracough-Harwood.

Oakland society had been looking forward to a gay time at the wedding of Josephine Winifred Barracough and Percival J. Harwood of Honolulu. The affair was to be solemnized at the home of Miss Barracough's brother in Piedmont, but the expectant groom finds that he cannot get away from his business. Therefore Mrs. J. T. Barracough will sail for Honolulu with her sister-in-law and the wedding will take place there in March.—Town Talk.

New Auction House.

W. E. Fisher, auctioneer, and L. C. Ables, accountant and real estate agent, have formed a partnership to conduct an auction and commission business. They will occupy the old Masonic Hall stores, at Fort and Queen streets, where Lyons & Levey and the late L. J. Levey successfully did business as auctioneers for many years.

Last night the Social Science Club met at the residence of President Griffiths of Oahu College. C. Hedemann was chairman. The essayist of the evening was S. A. Deel, director of the United States Magnetic Observatory, on the subject of "Terrestrial Magnetism."

C. L. Beal will take charge of the financial end of the Hawaiian Hotel matters for the Hawaiian Trust Company, which represents the bondholders.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Extra steamer time cards can be had by calling at the Gazette office.

The Hawaiian Women's Club will meet at the Kalaialani Home at 3:30 p. m. today.

Four county bill drafts will be considered at the County Act Commission meeting tonight.

C. W. Dickey, formerly of Honolulu, is the architect of a \$75,000 schoolhouse in Oakland, Cal.

A regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at 10:30 tomorrow morning.

Dr. Hoffman will leave for San Francisco on the Alameda and will return on the same boat.

Governor Cleghorn has had the deep places on the Moana Hotel bathing ground marked with buoys.

Police Turnkey G. Scott Wright and bride have returned from Waiialua, where they spent their honeymoon. Applications for furnished houses in Honolulu have been received by the Hawaii Promotion Committee from the East.

The annual meeting of the German Benevolent Society will be held tomorrow at the office of Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., at 10 o'clock.

George F. Henshall of the Star is returning from his coast vacation in the York Andrew Welch that sailed from San Francisco on Saturday.

W. A. Kinney has fair hopes of the availability from local sources of the \$200,000 required to establish an electric power and light plant on Kauai.

A. Falke, chief inspector at the Pacific Fertilizer Works, was painfully burned in the face and hands by an explosion of chemicals on Friday last.

Court Camoes will hold their regular meeting this evening in San Antonio Hall. There will be installation of officers and all members are requested to attend.

There will be a public installation of the officers of Hawaiian Tribe No. 1 and Powhatan Tribe No. 2, Improved Order of Red Men, at the I. O. O. F. Hall on Thursday evening, January 12.

Captain Weisbarth's coconut crab from Palmyra Island, while under sentence of death, escaped. It may turn up among the Lavinia's cargo of coconuts at Morgan's sale thereof today.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Witnesses in the Mast distilling case were unable to take the Claudine at Lahaina, owing to the weather, hence the examination of Kono before Commissioner Judd had to be postponed until they arrive.

Professor Edgar Wood of the Normal School, T. H. Gibson of the Boys' Industrial School, Inspector Baldwin of Maui and Miss Forsythe and field of Kanehahua schools visited the Royal School yesterday.

The bimonthly meeting of the Buckeye Club will be held at the Castle Home on King street this evening. A good program has been prepared and a pleasant time is anticipated. All Ohiolans are cordially urged to be there.

United States Circuit Judge Doane gave a "chowder" at his Waikiki place on Saturday afternoon to the officials attached to the Federal Court. They were all there and the affair was a most pleasant and informal one. In fact, it was like the gathering of one big family, all sitting down together at the most home-like of homes.

As a result of a drunken carousal among some Japanese at Waianae last Sunday one man is undergoing treatment for several wounds inflicted with a knife. Haraguchi is the man who was cut and Tagata is alleged to have done the cutting. Tagata, with Ogata, a witness, were brought to town yesterday and placed in the police station tanks.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

There was a flight of lawyers in the Hall to attend court at Kailua.

Gilson Bell, of the Judiciary stenographic staff, left for Kailua in the Hall to report Judge Matthewman's term.

Lieutenant Slattery, U. S. A., will leave for the coast on the Transport Logan next month and return in the same vessel in March.

The new contract of the Hawaiian sugar planters, outside of the Irwin group, with the Trust is precisely the same as the old one as to price basis.

B. C. Perkins, a sailor of the gunboat Petrel, died in the Queen's hospital Thursday night of typhoid fever. He had been eight days in the hospital.

A scheme is announced for furnishing correct time, at a monthly rate, to Honolulu subscribers according to the Western Union telegraph system on the mainland.

Arriving in San Francisco yesterday, the steamer Nevada caught the benefit of the previous day's rise in sugar, with her cargo of 5355 tons of the commodity from Kahului.

Town and County, a New York society journal, recently published a panorama picture of the Thanksgiving day automobile fiesta in Honolulu.

J. W. King, a millionaire of Chicago, and wife, arrived on the Mongolia and are quartered at the Alexander Young Hotel for the winter. Mrs. Melvin, a sister of Mrs. King, is with them.

The Scotch songstress who appeared before audiences in Honolulu last year is now in Chicago, securing several people to enter on a concert tour, which will include Honolulu and American cities. There will be a violinist, solo pianist and an accompanist in the party.

A protest of the Territorial elections has been formulated in a resolution by the executive committee of the Home Rule party, to be forwarded to the President, the Attorney General, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and the chairmen of committees on Territories and Elections in Congress.

George Carlessen was arrested by U. S. Marshal Hendry for entering the United States without permission of the Immigration authorities. He had come from Chile as a sailor and shipped here as second mate of the Erskine M. Phelps. On examination before Commissioner Judd it appeared Carlessen came here formerly as first mate of the Phelps and he was discharged.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

The nature man left San Francisco last week for Tahiti.

In Dowsett vs. Brown, writ of assistance, plaintiff enters a joinder in demurrer.

It is understood that H. C. Birbe will bring civil and criminal actions in libel against the Bulletin.

William Ingham of the Metropolitan Meat Company received the news yesterday of his father's death in England.

H. S. Townsend, formerly principal of Kaahumanu School, is now Superintendent of Schools at Catalban, Island of Samar, P. I.

W. A. Bowen will lead the Epworth League meeting at the Methodist church at 6:30. Subject, "The making of a Christian; his birth."

Owing to private business William Savage has resigned the office of registrar of the land court. W. L. Howard is mentioned as his successor.

The next big police plank walk will be on the Island of Hawaii. It is reported close to the throne that Sheriff Andrews has drawn the black bean.

The Eagles will hold a special meeting this afternoon at 2 o'clock in Harmony Hall. Several members are to be initiated into the mysteries of the order.

Ed Towse has been appointed deputy supreme chancellor for the K. of P. district of Hawaii, upon recommendation of all the Pythian lodges in the Territory.

L. Castino and family, who inadvertently missed their permitted passage in the transport Solace for Guam, have been favored with a permit to leave in the next transport.

The little schoolhouse at Kaawa, where Mr. Birbe was going to make his debut as a pedagogue on Monday, was burned down Thursday night. Mr. Birbe suspects a personal rival of turning the house.

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Has won success far beyond the effect of advertising only.

The secret of its wonderful popularity is explained by its unapproachable merit.

Based upon a prescription which cured people considered incurable.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Unites the best-known vegetable remedies, by such a combination, proportion and process as to have curative power peculiar to itself.

Its cures of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, and every kind of humor, as well as catarrh and rheumatism—prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the best blood purifier ever produced. Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appetite and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic and strength-restorer the world has ever known.

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Is a thoroughly good medicine. Begin to take it TODAY. Get HOOD'S

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaii Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, January 9, 1905.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCANTILES.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100		47 1/2
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	30	27	27 1/2
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,112,750	100		
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	30	31	
Honolulu	750,000	100	1 1/2	
Kona	2,000,000	30	19 1/2	
Kahuku	500,000	100	150	
Kelani Plant. Co., Ltd.	500,000	20	25	25 1/2
Kipahulu	100,000	100		12
Koloa	500,000	100		18
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	30	7 1/2	7 3/4
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,500,000	100	117	118 1/2
Onomea	1,000,000	30		8
Okeala	500,000	20		
Ola Sugar Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	30	15 1/2	
Olowalu	150,000	100		70
Panama Sug. Plant. Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100	140	
Pepee	750,000	100		
Pioneer	2,750,000	100		
Waialua Ag. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	100	272 1/2	
Waialuku	700,000	100	285	
Waianae	250,000	100	150	
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	110	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	102 1/2	
H. R. T. & L. Co., p.d.	2,000,000	100	60	100
H. R. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100		
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000			
O. R. & L. Co.	1,000,000			
Riley R. Co.	4,000,000			
BONDS.				
Haw. Terr. 4 p. C. (Fire Claims)				90
Haw. Terr. 4 1/2 p. C.			100	
Haw. Terr. 5 p. C.				
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co. 5 p. C.				
Ewa Plant., 5 p. C.			101	102 1/2
Kahuku Plant., 5 p. C.				
Hawaiian Sugar 5 p. C.				
Utto R. S. Co., 5 p. C.				97
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.				
Kahuku 5 p. C.			100	
O. R. & L. Co. 5 p. C.			102	103 1/2
Kahuku 5 p. C.			101	
Ola Sugar Co. 5 p. C.			101	
Waialua Ag. Co. 5 p. C.			101	
Waialua Ag. Co. 5 p. C.			101	